Chaac

THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

LATEST FULMINATIONS OF THE GREAT IM-PERIAL EGOTIST.

SCHOES OF THE MAY DAY RIOTS-THE CASE OF * KEWFOUNDLAND-PROFESSOR BRYCE ON THE NEW-ORLEANS LYNCHINGS-THE LAND BILL-RUSSIA'S JEW-BAIT-

ING-LABOR AGITATION. THE CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE. Copyright; 1891; By The Tribune Association.

London, May 9 .- " There is only one master in the country, and I am he. I shall suffer no other Such are the authentic words of the German Emperor at Dusseldorf on Tuesday In this spirit," adds he, "I drink to the welfare of the Rhine Province"; but when the fumes of this spirit had been dispelled, the more sober secend thought of the Emperor led him to strike out from the official report of his harangue this all too significant sentence. That it was spoken there is no doubt. They who heard it were many It was his answer, think some, to the election of Prince Bismarck to the Reichstag.

Be the Emperor's motives what they may, his speech is remarkable for more reasons than one In the first twelve lines of it the first personal prenoun occurs thirteen times, and the whole deliverance is saturated with egotism. Never was any monarch, not even any of those who were really great and had done great things, who spoke more loftily than this raw young Sovereign. "The paths on which I have embarked are the right ones. Never can I deviate from courses which I have prescribed to myself. Only to God and my conscience have I to answer for them." He compares the Rhine Province with its great industries to the heart with its many arteries. has sometimes beaten faster, sometimes threatened

to beat no more. I hope to stop all that." Europe listens with amusement to these outpourings of Imperial fatuity: not without uneastness, also. There was some cause for alarm when, in a recent oration, the Emperor bragged about his army. People began to think that he meant to use it, and he was advised to say something to soothe the susceptibilities he had roused. He says: "Could I but hold the peace of Europe in my hand, I would take care that it should not be broken." Naturally; if he were the supreme ruler over the whole European Continent, he would not make war on himself. Nothing apparently can control his passion for publicity. He content at present to make his voice heard. it will be the turn of his cannon a little later.

Later accounts of the May Day riots at Four mies and Rome proved rather more serious than the first. Still more serious were the debates in the Italian and French Chambers. In each the Ministry succeeded in escaping censure, but in heither was the real question met with firmness or too much courage. Socialist Deputies in both, of course, sought, as they always do, to make capital out of those acts of the troops by which order was maintained. The Marquis di Rudini thought fit to vindicate his responsibility for public order by remarking that he was a sincere friend of liberty, and always hesitated to take restrictive or repressive measures. That is the tone of the demagogue. Then he tried to ride off on the backs of the soldiers, coupling approval of the Ministry with admiration of the army. This neat stratagem failed. The Chamber preferred to divide these two propositions. The Ministry was absolved by 235 to 113; the army was admired

Different tactics were practised in Paris with from one point of view, better success. There the Chamber was invited "to combine in its patriotic anxiety and ardent sympathies the workers of France and the national army"-in other words, the rioters and the soldiers who rightfully This ingenious and highly moral solution was adopted by more than 300 majority. M. Constans passes for a strong Minister, or did till he allowed the Red Radicals under the lead of M. Lissagaray to suppress "Thermidor" because M. Sardou denounced the Reign of Terror. He is, at any rate, a capable politician and his apologetic tone in defending the use of force to keep order at Fourmies only shows how strong he deems the party of disorder. Ministers and Chamber alike temporize and compromise with the revolutionary spirit. The talk about victims and massaere and assessination is purely anarchical. The sole question at Fourmies was whether the mol or the authorities should be masters. The officer who gave the order to fire did his strict duty. The debate in the Chamber and the halting attitude of the Ministry are but poor encouragement to the next officer in similar circumstances to

If the temper of Newfoundland is accurately reflected in the tone of some of her American advocates, plenty of trouble may be expected. To call upon England to force France to modify existing treaties is simply to propose war. Prob ably not even the most zealous patriots of St John's really expect England to do that. They have, perhaps, some right to complain in turn of Lord Salisbury's tone. His success at colonial susceptibilities in his speech in the House of Lords on Monday were anything but judicious. Worse still was the remark: "Do not suppose that in one of war with France the French would take the trouble to invade Newfoundland." But these faults of taste are not of the essence of the whole matter. Lord Salisbury says with perfect truth that the Government are dealing with the fulfil ment of imperial and international obligations "These international obligations govern every right the Newfoundlanders have. We did not put the treaty upon them? They went to the place where the treaty already existed and was

It was thought expedient, in the discharge of these international obligations, to advance Lord Knutsford's bill to a second reading. Lord Kimberley opposed this. I would not advise our Newfoundland friends to put too much faith in Lord Kimberley's power of influencing events, or to believe that the support which they may get from the Opposition in either House of Parliament will be carried a single step further than may advance their political interests. The Ministers press this bill because they have as yet no assurance that the Colonial Legislature will carry out Sir William Whiteway's offer. This morning's telegrams from St. John's leave the matter still doubtful. Nobody would be better pleased than Lord Salisbury to escape the necessity of a conflict. But if he has to choose between a conflict with the Legislature of Newfoundland and a conflict with France, which do you suppose he would choose?

Professor Bryce's opinion on the New-Orleans business has attracted less attention than it deserves. He has, perhaps, discovered that his Mugwump friends are not trustworthy guides. At any rate, he parts company with them, and no nger thinks it necessary to accept all of Mr. Godkin's disparaging views of his adopted country. He thinks the withdrawal of the Italian Minister brusque and hasty. He discusses the legal and constitutional aspects of the affair, and lays down the proposition that the Government is not responsible directly for the acts of private persons, but only for neglect on its own part. He supposes, in order to simplify the argument, that the lynching had happened in the District "If a Grand Jury reof Columbia, and says: fused to find a bill, or if a petty jury acquitted the prisoners, the Government could do no more Its powers would be exhausted. So would the powers of the British Government in a like case.' In neither jurisdiction would there be, in the ab sence of official neglect, a chain against the rights for outrages by rioters. He discusses the rights

arising, as it is alleged they do arise, out of the treaty of 1871, and comes to practically the same conclusion. He says, as Mr. Blaine said, that Italians cannot be in a better position than American citizens of another State. He adopts the contention that Italy, when she made the treaty, must be held to have had notice of the limitations upon the treaty-making powers of the United States, of their Constitution, and in particular of that provision which leaves the administration of criminal justice to the separate States. He holds, on the other hand, that the defects of judicial procedure are no answer to the complaints of a foreign Government. "If the denial of justice is palpable and the case serious, a foreign Government may treat it as a grave breach of international rights; possibly, even as a casus belli." doubt she may, and there is no act displeasing injurious to her for which she may not seek redress in the same way. History is full precedents, and the origins of many wars and diplomatic difficulties have been trivial. But in these days there is such a thing as public opinion. Nobody ever thought, for example, that the alleged insult to Bendetti by the King of Prussia at Ems justified France in starting for Berlin, nor did she get very far on that road. Professor Bryce suggests, as others have suggested, that the American Congress should legislate for the protection of aliens and the full execution of treaties. He offers no solution of the present difficulty, nor is there probably any solution except that Italy should recover her senses.

The report of the New-Orleans Grand Jury gives ecasion, as might have been expected, for a fresh outburst of anti-American comment from the American correspondent of "The Daily News." He tells his English readers that justice "is" completely controlled by criminals and their allies. He alleges that thoughtful observers fear that the condition of the police and of the criminal prosecuting machinery in New-Orleans is symptomatic of nearly all the larger cities of the country containing a large foreign element. Everywhere, he asserts even more sweepingly, there is demoralization similar to that disclosed at New-Orleans. Another dispatch discloses the real source of these slanders upon the Republic. The thoughtful observer" is the Editor of "The New-York Evening Post." He it is who says that our shame will be blown about the world, and it is from his office that the wind comes which blows it. "The Daily News's" agent is Mr. Godkin's agent, a writer on his paper, thoroughly imbued with his spirit and his hostility to what is American. It is Mr. Godkin, the naturalized emigrant, whose voice is heard in behalf of those other naturalized emigrants who murdered Hennessy in New-Orleans. Such views find a natural home in the congenial columns of this Gladstonian sheet, which thinks it a pity that the "New-Orleans mob did not first turn their attention to their own countrymen, whose cowardice and venality lay at the root of the whole mischief." If only Americans had been lynched, "The Daily News" and, no doubt, "The Evening Post" also, would have thought it all right, for 'the justice of lynch law ought to begin at home. The less this journal says about venality, the better; while its New-York correspondent is content to accept British pay for sending to a British journal a long series of shameful libels on America, of which this is only the latest.

One more word on libels from another quarter That too smart attempt of the Marquis di Rudini to fasten to Mr. Blaine the charge of using a private dispatch publicly has had no success. The American answer to it was here thought prompt, dignified and conclusive. Last week brought us on American libel of a different sort, appearing in a paper where it would do a hundred times the mischief which any publication in "The Daily News" could effect. I thought then that it might be better to leave it unnoticed, but since an epidemic of scandal seems to have broken out in New-York, like the epidemic of influenza in England, it is probably useless to try to ignore either. "The Times" was heedless enough to publish last Thursday week a budget of scurrilous gossip about fr. Blaine in connection with seal-fishing in Behring Sea. open the Behring Sea question, and refusing to come to an agreement with England; because he s himself a partner in the sealing trade; and for the same reason putting off Sir Julian Pauncefote with the false pretence of illness. There is much more of this malicious nonsense-half a column of it in all. The Dalziel Agency is the author of it. Mr. Dalziel, by his name, would seem to be a Scotchman. Whatever he be, this is by no means his first experiment in libel on America It is singular, indeed, that and Americans. It is singular, indeed, that "The Times" should be willing to make itself the channel along which these calumnies are allowed to ooze. England is, at least, as much interested as America in having the Behring Sea disute ami cably settled, and quickly settled. To publish ridiculous lampoons on the American Secretary of State is to create a public opinion in this country which can only hinder the conclusion of that agreement which both countries and the Ministers of both countries sincerely desire. It is hard to say which is the more guilty-he who transmits, or he who publishes, such infamies; but if the author of them be an American, his act is the

more indiscreet. "The Times" stoops so low as to notice torially these innundoes, saying to-day: "We do not assume that Mr. Blaine has been unduly swayed by the interests of the North American Commercial Company, which is averse at present to a close time. We are looking to his acts, not to the insinuations that he has been trifling, from unworthy motives, with the matter, and that that company is permitted to excirpate the seals." And this great journal; which used to pride itself on its good manners, proceeds to ask what will be thought of him, if certain charges should prove

Having discussed in a long article Mr. Blaine's latest note to Sir Julian Paumefote, and being anable to adduce any serious objection to his pres ent proposals for arbitration, "The Times" uries its old sneer to account for this sweet rea nableness of the American Secretary of State, observing that "there is no more electioneering capital to be got out of the question." Such is the temper in which it is now thought proper to di cuss grave international issues.

This week's elections have brought but little omfort to the Conservatives. They lost the Stowmarket Division of Suffolk by 214, and they carried South Dorset by forty. But they expected to win, not to lose, Stowmarket, and they counted on a much larger majority in Dorset. This last is what is called a moral victory for the Gladstonians. I never heard of anybody who liked moral victories in politics when he could have the other kind. Still, the net result of these two contests is slightly discouraging to the Ministry, and it gives the good Gladstonians a plausible pretext for much rhetorical exultation

The Land bill still kirags its slow length wearily through the House o' Commons. duller debates," said one despairing Member, " have ever been heard in this House.' The sixth clause of the bill has not yet been dsposed of in committee, nor has any serious impression been made on those twenty pages of ameniments which still encumber the order book. The Opposition, with, for the most part, Mr. Healy and the English Healyites as mouthpieces, have scored one considerable point. They have indued Mr. Balfour to admit that he is not infallible. He has ac cepted some amendments and debated others with an open mind. Not that he ever pretended that he was infallible or his bill perfect, but that was the attitude of mind which the hackling minority imputed to him. And with that I leave all Irish questions for another week, only renarring that Mr. Parnell has made another Sunday speech em-

lish feeling on this subject is complicated. The English justly condemn the Russian persecutions. At the same time they object strongly to the rapidly growing immigration, largely made up of Russian and Polish Jews, which involves foreign competition with domestic labor. They are trying to prevent it, but practical methods of preventing it are still to seek. The destitute alien is no favorite here. Mr. Arnold White and other energetic Britons have made known their resolve to keep him out. They invoke American precedents. A book is about to be published on the subject, meetings are held, and anybody with ideas to suggest will be welcomed. The protectionis spirit, which, in one form or another, still slumbers in many British breasts, is again expressing itself.

There is however, a report that Russia has sucpended the order for the immediate expulsion of her Hebrew subjects. She had arranged, as she thought, for a very large financial operation by the way of converting her rather unmanageable The Paris Rothschidls formed part of the syndicate by which this operation was to be carried through. Suddenly the Paris Rothschilds withdrew. There followed something like a panie on the Paris Bourse. Russian securities tumbled, Russian credit was seriously affected. Various explanations are given of the mo-tives which influenced Baron Alphonso de Rothschild. I believe the truth is that the London house was from the beginning strongly opposed to financing any more loans for Russia. not care to find the money to pay for the sticks with which the Czar is benting our brethren,' said one of them. That seems a laudable sentiment.

One of the largest meetings ever seen in Hyde Park assembled on Sunday to express an opinion that eight hours should be the legal limit of a day's work. There were the usual processions banners, platforms, speakers and speeches-Dr. Aveling: Mr. Cuninghame Graham, with his recent escape from the French police to tell of; Mr. Ben Millett, Mr. Tom Mann, Mr. Shipton, Mr. John Burns and many more. The most incendiary fellow-citizens have thought worthy of a seat in the London County Council, as perhaps he is: and they of him. Mr. Burns's oratory is, however, growing musty. He once more denounced "Let them go to Rotten Row to see human squirrels, beautiful liorses and carriages and handsome women in fine dresses. These were the unemployed, like horses in a stable, eating up the corn that honest labor had garnered, while the slaves lived upon the husks." And he ended by avowing that the eight-hours movement was to lead up to a four-hours movement. "He does not," observed one capitalist critic, "tell us whether he will be content with this, or whether in the day of ultimate emancipation the parties are to exchange sides-the workers to do nothing, the idlers to have the whole work of the country put upon them." Yet I hear that Mr. Burns is losing his hold on the working classes. The man of the hour is Mr. Tom Mann. A student of labor politics tells me that eighteen months is about the limit of any labor leader's popularity, and Mr. Barns is used up. The meeting was or derly and gave the police no trouble; only, said one of the idlers present, when "the people had departed, there was more orange-peel than grass in the Park." Another asked several workers why they had come, and got the same answer from all: "We were told to come, and came." The organization of the workers is, for all purposes of public demonstration extremely efficient.

Captain Verney will probably have the honor of creating a Parliamentary precedent, beside giving occasion, in company with Mr. de Cobain, for a new statute. His sentence to twelve months imprisonment followed on his plea of guilty to the charge of conspiring with the woman Roullier to procure another woman for an immoral purpose. But for the law of conspiracy-which makes so many acts, legally innocent in themselves, guiltyhe would have escaped altogether. Of no avail was Sir Charles Russell's very eloquent, dignified and pathetic appeal to the elemency of the judge. Mr. Justice Smith has a hard legal head, and when on the bench leaves his heart elsewhere. Even the social purity zealots do not complain of the sentence as inadequate; the less so, perhaps, since Captain Verney was one of their which gives rise to some vain imaginings in reference to some still more notorious County Councillors and other persons who belong to the National Prurient Society.

Imprisonment is, indeed, the lightest of Capain Verney's penaltics. He had high social po silion, and was a naval officer of repute. He is estracised, cashiered, and on Tuesday will be expelled from the House of Commons. The Ministry take upon themselves to move for his expulsion, which Mr. Gladstone is expected to second-because Mr. Verney was a Gladstonian-and Mr. McCarthy to support, so that there may seem to be unanimity among all three parties. It will be Mr. McCarthy's first act of leadership.

American Free-Traders will hear with grief that he Cobdenites in England now have gone without their dinner. It has been the custom for many years for the Cobden Club to dine together once in every twelve months. Of late these festivals have been lugubrious. Now they cease altogether. The Cobdenites are self-sacrificing. Whether they will or no, chill penury has repressed their noble rage. They have, indeed, still a little money; but so desperate is the need of it for the conversion of Protectionist heathen in other lands that none can be spared for feasting at Greenwich. The flow of Cobden Club literature must at all costs be kept up, especially in America. Surely the Briton who will forego his dinner in the hope of persuading benighted Americans to embrace his British gospel is a noble being.

The foremost prelate of England is dead, long amous as the Bishop of Peterborough, whom Lord Salisbury only a few months since made Archbishop of York, Frimate of England, second in archiepiscopal rank only to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who is the Primate of All England. Dr. Magee's renown was entirely independent of celesiastical gradations of rank. He had an original, powerful mind. He had opinions and cour age. He was an orator hardly second to any in the House of Lords, where his presence redeemed to some extent the political scandal to which the exercise of legislative functions by the common run of Bishops gives rise. He was a thorough Churchman, yet human, tolerant, and capable of thinking for himself, even on Church natters. He had a racy wit, and no more fear of letting it be heard than had Sydney Smith nor did it prevent his promotion to the Episcopal bench, as it did Smith's, nor even delay it. He was made Bishop of Peterborough before he was fifty. In private he was one of the most agreeable of men. He wore the livery of the Church, but spoke with the freedom of a freeman, both to Church and country. His is a real loss, and to all appearance irreparable, for none can name any elergyman who promises to succeed at once to his just authority, or who has in the same degree those high gifts of character and intellect which

in this one Archbishop were pre-eminent.

the Navy Department to the commanding officer of the Charleston to take the Chilian vessel Itata, and instructions of similar import have been sent to the Baltimore and the San Francisco. The Secretary of the Navy has discussed very thoroughly with the Attorney-General the question of the right and duty of the United States in the seizure of the Itata. When no international treaty exists, the matter is one of principle, and the Department has decided that the Itata should be rought into an American port.

The telegraphic instructions sent to Captain Remey leave a good deal to that officer's discretion and judgment. He is directed to "take" the Chilian vessel, provided he can do so without manifest injury to his own ship. The Department loes not anticipate anything like hostilities between the Charleston and the Itata, but the latter vessel may be joined by a battle-ship of the incurgents by the time the United States cruiser overhauls her. The protection which surrounds the Itata will govern the action of Captain Remey. If, in his opinion, he can forcibly seize the Chilian vessel without destruction to the Charleston and death to her officers and men, the Itata will be brought back to an American port.

This discretionary privilege concerns more Admiral Brown, who is on the San Francisco, and Captain Schley, in command of the Baltimore, Both of these officers have been informed of the condition of affairs and directed to intercept the Itata should she clude the Charleston in the waters farther north. There is very little chance of the Charleston finding the Chilian, but if the latter attempts to reach a port held by the belligerents in Chili, she is likely to be met by either sels, it is understood, have left Valparaiso and Callao respectively, on this mission. The Department authorities believe that it would be a foolish proceeding to have any of the United States vessels attack a superior force. The effort is to be made to take the Itata with as little loss to the United States as possible. In addition to the three war-ships in quest of the Chilian, orders have also been sent to the Mohican, now at the Mare Island Navy Yard.

It does not appear that the Itata has received arms carried by the schooner Robert and Minnie, and the dispatches stated also that she started northward, which is certainly not the route from California to Chili. There is a strong suspicion that she is lurking somewhere in the neighborhood of San Diego, waiting an opportunity to get the arms from the schooner.

A dispatch received at the Navy Department to-day said that the Charleston had gone out to sea to try her great guns. Commodore Ramsay, who is Acting Secretary of the Navy, refused to

say what else the Charleston was to do. The varying opinions among officials here as to ing into the belief that the vessel can legally be recaptured on the high seas by any of the United States naval vessels. The precedents which are oming to light seem to establish this right. of the most recent cases occurred during the last war between Mearagua and Guatemala. steamer Mexico was supplied with arms and men in an American port, and sailed for Guatemala. She was pursued by a United States vessel, cap-Guatemalan waters, brought to New-Orleans and accused of violation of the neutrality laws. Judge Brown, in a long opinion, fully sustained the right of seizure under such eircumstances, and went even beyond the contention of the State Department. Again, during the rebellion at Colon, a United States vessel sighted a rebel vessel supposed to have on board the insurgent leader who had ordered the burning of Colon. She was many miles out in the high seas, but the She was many miles out in the high seas, but the naval vessel captured her and brought her into a United States port, The rebel craft was subsequently released, on the ground that she was a recognized belilgerent: but the Court again sustained the right of seizure under the circumstances. During the last Haytian rebellion Minister Preston was successful in causing the detention of four vessels fitted out for hostile operations.

So, it is said, there is ample precedent for seiz-

four vessels fitted out for hostile operations.
So, it is said, there is ample precedent for seizing the Itata on the high seas; for, aside from the question whether or not she has violated the neutrality laws, it is clear that she has violated several United States laws. She sailed without clearance, she kidnapped a United States Deputy Marshal, and she has no national standing. Moreover, the Government of Chili, the only Government there known to the United States Government, has rquested her seizure; so that, waiving ment, has rquested her seizure; so that, waiving all questions of international law, there is no nation to make formal complaint if the vessel is

THE MONTSERRAT TO CARRY NO ARMS. DENIAL THAT GRACE & CO. ARE TO SEND THE

VESSEL TO CHILI WITH MUNITIONS OF WAR. San Francisco, May 9 (Special).-John L. Howard, the owns the steamer Montserrat, declares that there is no authority for the statement that the steamer is to carry arms to Chill from San Francisco. He said to-day: "The steamer has been under an offer of char-ter to J. W. Grace & Co. and to J. F. Chapman & Co., the San Francisco representatives of Flint & Co., of New-York. Mr. Chapman had authority to charter her, but, while he was awaiting advices about credits for the cargo, Grace & Co. made an offer and secured the steamer to carry a cargo of merchandise—hay, bar ley, wheat, flour and potatoes. It was made a condi-tion of the charter that no arms or munitions of war should be offered as cargo. The steamer's owners have the right to inspect every package of the cargo. Her consignees are Grace & Co., and she may unload either "The steamer begins loading on May 10, and will

The commercial war between the South American commercial houses of W. R. Grace & Co. and C. R. Flint & Co., which has grown out of or rather been centuated by the civil war in Chili, is still raging. It is a war of some years' standing, and dates from the time of the withdrawal of Charles R. Flint from the firm of W. R. Grace & Co., of which house Mr Flint was for several years a member. The interests at first were mixed. Mr. Flint, for instance, was president of the Manoas Trading Company, the sten f which brought rubber down the Amazon when it was received and shipped by Scars & Co., of Para, the Para house of W. R. Grace & Co. Mr. Flint was also special partner in the Grace branch houses in Valparaiso and Callao. Gradually the interests became separated, and the commercial war was fully started and a struggle for control of South American trade

time ways, were not "in it" with this battle of the Charles R. Flint, young and energetic, with a large experience, large capital and with the prestige and wealth of the Barings back of him, fought a good fight against the older house, with its great capital and long established connections. Nations in South America felt the effects of the commercial war between the two houses. Before this the influence of Grace had largely aided in defeating Iglesias and making Caceres President of Peru. Michael Grace succeeded readjusting the foreign debt of Peru, and succeedautocrat of Peru.

Flint & Co. fixed their eyes on the more prosperou ountry of Chili and the firm became a potent factor in chili's commercial life. The civil war in Chili broke out and Flint stood loyal to the Government of Balmaceda, shipped arms and provisions to him, and be maceda, supped arms and provisions to him, and became in popular rumor identified with his cause. It is not to be supposed that so shrewd a merchant as W. R. Grace failed to see how the interests of his house would be furthered in Chill by the success of the revolutionists, who, if they succeeded, would naturally be grateful to all who helped them and show no favor to those who stood by Balmaceda.

Thus a lively interest in the progress of the Chillan

bodying the cool proposal that Parliament should relieve the victims of the Plan of Campaign; that Mr. Quinn, M. P., has deserted Mr. Parnell, and Mr. Parnell, shanner; and finally, that Mr. Parnell banner; and finally the content of the children of the content of the samples and munitions of war provented from dailing into the hands of the insured and her supplies and munitions of war to the intent of the content of the content

Buenos Ayres, May 9.-The Chilian troops have violated the territory of the Argentine province of San Juan de la Frontera. An official investigation is in

HUNDREDS OF MINERS IN PERIL.

NARROWLY ESCAPING DEATH IN TWO BURNING COLLIERIES. Mauch Chunk, Penn., May 9 .- There is a serious fir

raging in the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's 4 Colliery at Summit Hill. It originated in one of the pump ways of the mine. Its cause is unknown Over 200 men were employed in the mine at the time There was intense excitement and the mouth of the of the mine excepting one man, Hugh Sharpe, of Lansford. Hugh Black and William Geary, of Summit Hill, were severely burned in making their escape. Not much has yet been done toward extinguishing the fire the mines will have to be flooded.

Kansas City, May 9 .- A dispatch to "The Times" from Deepwater, Mo., says that fire from some un known cause broke out just before noon yesterday in the coal mine of the Keith & Perry Company. Two hundred men were in the mine at the time, but all escaped with one possible exception. The fire is still burning and the mine will probably have to be flooded. The loss will be large.

FIERCE FOREST FIRES IN THE WEST.

GREAT DAMAGE DONE IN WISCONSIN AND MICHIGAN.

Ashland, Wis., May 9 .- Forest fires prevail throughout northern Wisconsin, and immense damage has already been done to standing timber and logs that are waiting driving. Omaha trainmen say the woods are all ablaze between Spooner and this city, and the same condition exists along the line of the Wisconsin Central and the Lake Shore. At Highbridge several thou sand cords of wood belonging to the Ashland Steel and Iron Company have been destroyed. Flames approached to within a half-mile of the city at the west. At he eastern limits, the works of the Parish Manufacturing Company had a narrow escape. All day yesterday the weather was intensely sultry, with the smoke hanging like a cloud over Chequamagon Bay. nore disastrous than any which have occurred for many years. Several thousand posts at Ashland Junetion, belonging to Charles Ihk, of this city, have been destroyed by fire. George Robinson and wife, living at Wyman Crossing, were burned out, losing everything, and barely escaping with their lives. Marquette, Mich., May 9 .- Forest fires are raging in

everal parts of the peninsula. Near Chassell, a railroad bridge over the Sturgeon River was partially detroyed, and the Sturgeon River Company, the Thomas Nestor estate and the Diamend Match Company have lost large annunts of pine. Fires are also reported northwest of Escanaba and Chocolate River. The lake is so obscured with smoke that all fog whistles are

Last Tawas, Mich., May D .- Forest fires are raging west of Tawas. Among the places burned is Sand Lake House, eight miles from here. Considerable pine is burning. The swamps are dry, and the air is full Milwaukee, May 9 .- A dispatch to "The Evening

and live stock of the Ludington Van Schalck Company, three miles forth of that place, were swept away by a forest fire. Less, between \$30,000 and \$40,000. Wisconsin's from Florence, Wis., says the logging outfit

Harrison, Mich., May 9.—The forest fires in this region are worse than ever, with a ficary southwest wind blowing. The ground is burning over the second time in many places. Mercelith is in great danger. Green pine trees, two feet through, are falling every few minutes. The fire is so close to this place as to cause great alarm.

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Johnstown, Penn., May 9 (special).—The forest fires that have been raging all over Cambria, Bedford and Somerset counties for the hast few days are now creating the greatest excitement. Additional fires are started daily by careless workmen or by locometive sparks, and are sweeping in all directions. Some farms have been rained. Thousands of acres of valuable timber land have been licked up by the flames like straws. Many farmhouses are in danger, and the farmers are hiring all the men obtainable, and working night and day to save their homes. The ground is extremely dry, and ditches do not stop the fire at all. James Sarlis, who lives near Gallitzin, to-day saved his little daughter from a horrible desth. In a meadow adjoining some burning woods stood a haystack on which sat the child, who had come out to watch the fire. The father saw the fire leaping toward to a shed and rushed off to work, forgetting his daughter. She fell asleep, and was not thought of again until the father saw the fire creeping toward the haystack. He frushed to it, and had hardly caught up his daughter before the rushing billows of smoke and fire swept over and ilcked up the stack.

THE NEW TREATY WITH SPAIN.

THE DRAFT HAS ARRIVED IN MADRID AND WILL BE SIGNED TO-MORROW.

Madrid, May 9 .- United States Minister Grubb Secretary Blaine that the draft of the new treaty of commerce, sent here for approval, will The negotiations have been kept so secret that even the Legation officials are

ignorant of the provisions of the treaty.

The United States Government has notified the Spanish Government that it will favor the introduction of a bill for the modification of the McKinley tariff law in the next Congress, to facilitate the importation of Havana tobaccos into the United States.

THE TRANSIT OF MERCURY.

NO OBSERVATIONS MADE IN THIS NEIGHBOR-HOOD.

As if conscious of the fact that the average New Yorker has too much to interest him in a few square miles of this mundane sphere to allow of his wasting valuable time in considering its distant neighbor in space, the torrid little planet Mercury managed to slip across the face of the sun yesterday afternoon under such conditions as to discourage those who might have been hoping to make the most of the short time when it was possible to observe the phenomenon of the transit in this locality. Local astronomers had made scarcely any preparation for observing the transit, on account of the unfavorable conditions for securing any valuable data. Neither Professor Rees, of Columbia, nor Professor Compton, of the City College, paid any attention to it whatever. Professor Rees said that he doubted if anything could have been gained by observations under the existing conditions.

Stephen V. White, who is an enthusiastic amaieur

astronomer, said to a Tribune reporter last evening that he did not even look at the sun at the time of the beginning of the transit, for the sight would simply have been tantalizing. The sun's disk was so near the horizon that it was impossible to distinguish the exact time of the crossing. He also observed that the best place to see it was at the Friendly Islands.

The transit began at 5 hours, 55 minutes, 29.3 seconds o. m., central time, the planet entering the southern limb of the sun, and passing downward across its face. At 6 hours 25 seconds Mercury had fully entered. the time of sunset for this city was 7 hours, eastern time, the transit could not have been observed beyond this stage. The middle of the transit was at 8 h., 23 m., 54.5 sec., and the contact ontinued until 10 h., 52 m., 45.7 sec., when Mercury

make observations for any great length of time. In the Pacific States, however, fully one-half of the Pacific Islands had the benefit of the whole of it.

A VETERAN CLEEK OF COURT RESIGNS.

Boston, May 9 .- Elisha Bassett, aged seventy-three years, for fifty-one years cler kin the United States District Court, has resigned. Deputy-Clerk Mason assumed the office of clerk to-day, and Benjamin H. Bradler, clerk in the United States Circuit Court since 1874, succeeds Mr. Mason.

THE BANK MAY BEGIN PUSINESS. Washington, May 9 .- The Controller of the Currence has authorized the Hide and Leather National Bank of New-York to begin business with a capital of \$500,000. The president of the fiew bank is Charles B. Fosdike,

made an assignment yesterday to George H. Macy

The company has ninety-five branches, the principal ones being in Albany, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Cohoes, Pittsfield and Boston; others are in Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New-Jer sey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Kansas, Nebras-ka, Minnesota and Missouri.

Mr. Macy, the assignee, is a member of the firm of Carter & Macy, who are the largest creditors of the suspended firm. He said:

"R. P. McBride has been sick for the last six weeks with the grip, and for some time past the firm has been slow in its payments. My firm being the largest creditor, I went to the office of the company, and found them willing to give me full information as to its affairs. I assured myself that everything was disclosed and then went to East Orange to see the senior member of the firm. He said that of course if he could not meet his notes, he would make an assignment, and asked me to accept the office of assignee. accepted the task, it being understood that ne proferences should be given. The firm has money in its business borrowed from relatives of its members; but, nevertheless, everything has been assigned for the benefit of creditors equally.

"From present appearances it looks as if the firm would be able to pay its debts in full with interest. As it has nearly one hundred stores in different parts of the country, I felt that it was very important that some one should step in and take charge of its affairs to prevent expensive litigation. I believe that the company has been making money, and, if an extension should be given them, that they will be able to resume business.

Mr. Macy attributed the assignment to the inadequacy of the firm's capital to the extensive

Mr. Macy attributed the assignment to the inadequacy of the firm's capital to the extensiva and complicated business which it had conducted and not large enough credit. The firm has been doing a business of about \$1,500,000 a year. It has been in existence more than ten years.

At the office of the company in Water-st. one of the four brothers who compose the firm said that the company was solvent and only wanted an extension. It would, he said, pay 100 cents on the dollar. When asked for an approximate statement of the complicated character of the business, no figures could be given at present, but would be furnished speedily.

The liabilities, it is said, will amount to less than \$100,000. It was also said that the assets were probably worth at least \$300,000.

The domestic troubles of Robert P. McBride, who alone built up the business and was its active manager, culminating in a suit for divorce was awarded to the plaintiff and alimony of \$6,000 per year was allowed by the Court. The defendant contested the suit from its inception, and the question is still pending before the Court of Appeals. A friend of the defendant said yesterday that certain real estate of Robert P. McBride had been tied up during these precedings, through his inability to secure a release of the wife's claim thereto. The costs of the litigation have been heavy. He has been greatly harassed by attention to the details of the suit which have necessitated a slackening of attention to the concerns of his business, and by some the failure is traced to these troubles.

THE DEATH OF WILLIAM F. HALSER

WHILE TEMPORARILY INSANE HE JUMPED INTO THE DELAWARE AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, May 9 .- A verdict of death from suicide while temporarily insane was rendered to-day in the 108 Willow-st., Brooklyn, whose body was found floating down the Delaware River at Green-st. wharf yester On March 20 he became an inmate of a private hospital in this city. He was sufferi the time from extreme nervousness, brought on by overwork.

stitution, testified that for three days preceding his death Halsey had developed suicidal mania. On Thursday evening he was shadowed by the witness to the river front above Race-st. wharf and put into the the river front above Race-st. wharf and put into the charge of an officer just as he was in the act of plunging into the river. It was the intention to place him in an insane asylum as soon as practicable. Later in the evening he eluded the vigilance of the people at the Summerst, house, and made his way to Green-st, wharf, where he plunged into the river.

Mr. Halsey was fifty-two years old. He had been connected with the New-York branch of Brown Brother for thirty-eight years. In 1865 he was appointed agen of the firm at New-Orleans, and remained there and at Mobile until 1886, when he to take charge of the sterling exchange depart-ment. Last autumn his health became seriously imment. Last autumn lifs health became seriously impaired, and later on he ceased to take any active parlin business. During the last few weeks it became evident that his mind was weakening. He married in 1853 a daughter of Mr. Haines of finis city, who died at New-Orleans in 1870. He leaves three daughters and two sons, all of whom are grown. Mr. Halsey was the son of a Presbyterian minister. The funeral will fake place to-morrow at the First Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn.

BLOWS BEFORE THE EXCISE BOARD.

T. C. CAMPBELL KNOCKED DOWN BY THE CHAMPION OF A LIQUOR-STORE. The hearing of the protest of the Hamilton Republi-

can Club and citizens of West Harlem against the granting of a license to John Miller, took place before the Board of Excise yesterday. The Hamilton Repub can Club occupy apartments at One-hundred-andtwenty-seventh-st. and Seventh-ave., near a number of fashionable churches. A week or two ago Miller rented the basement beneath the clubbouse, and made known his intention of starting a first-class liquor store there. This was the signal for an uprising among the pasters of the various churches in th neighborhoot and the members of the club. Meetings were held in the churches to devise means that would tend to shut off the rumshop. The feelings of the church people were made known to the Excise Commissioners and they concluded to give the matter b Wednesday was the day fixed for the hearing, but it was postponed until yesterday.

A large number of ministers were on hand including

Drs. Glies, Day and Virgin. T. C. Campbell, presi dent of the club, championed the cause of the and churches, while George P. H. McVey fought for Miller. The clergymen opposed Miller on the ground that the morals of the community would be affected by an additional rum-shop in Seventh-ave. They asked the board to drive Miller out. Mr. McVey for asked the board to drive Miller out. Mr. McVey for Miller warned the Board to listen only to specific evidence against the character of such a place as Miller was going to open. McVey's subsequent remarks so angered Mr. Campbell that the latter told Mr. McVey that he would better mind his own business, rather than go around taking care of other people's. McVey told Mr. Campbell that he was a fraud.

He then said: "You are posing in this city as a bonel from the South, and you are no more of a lonel than a cat." Then Mr. Campbell aimed a low at Mr. McVey. It fell short and McVey landed is fist on Campbell's jugular vein and sent him to ground. The fight was stopped and so was the saring. The Commissioners reserved their decision.

RRAZILIAN RECIPROCITY IS IN FORCE. Washington, May 9.-The following communication,

which the Brazilian Minister wishes to have published receiving letters from merchants in New-York com ent is carried out in Brazil.

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Brazilian Legation,
Washington, May 9, 1891.

As it was reported yesterday in commercial circle
in New-York that the reciprocity agreement with Brazi
is not being carried out in that country, I cabled to
my Government, by whom I am authorized to-day to
deny such reports. The agreement is in force, au
the Brazilian Secretary of the Treasury is even now
taking alegs to make clear every point of the arrange
ment, in order that it shall be carried out exactly a
it was signed here the 31st of hat January.

SALVADOR DE MENDOCA.